GPO 16—67244-1

A

NEW NOMENCLATURE

OF

CHEMISTRY,

PROPOSED BY

MESSRS. *DE MORVEAU, LAVOISIER, BERTHOLLET* AND *FOURCROY*;

WITH

ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS,

BY

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HANOVER, (N. H.)

PRINTED BY MOSES DAVIS.

M, DCC, XCIX.

L. L. Foster,
Stationery, Printing, Blank Books.
35 Pine St.

New York, April 22d 1890

Dr. J. S. Billings
Surgeon. U. S. A.

Dear Sir:

In accord with your favor of April 9th I enclose

1 — New Nomenclature of Chemistry by Lyman Spalding, M.D. Hanover — 1799.

2 — Bill of Mortality for Portsmouth N.H. for 1819 by John Tunnicliff, M.D.

These I present to the Library of the Surgeon-Generals' Office

Yours very truly
Lyman Spalding Foster

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TO THE STUDENTS OF CHEMISTRY AT DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

GENTLEMEN,

IN chemical pursuits, you are soon arrested by the many difficulties that arise from the introduction of a new language, and from the multiplicity of synonymous terms.

Impressed with the importance of that branch of science which you are purſuing; and ardently wiſhing to forward your acquirement, I have been prevailed upon so far to amend and make additions to the NEW NOMENCLATURE of CHEMISTRY, as to adapt it to the present state of that science.

This sheet is inscribed, as a guide to the young Chemist, by

THE AUTHOR.

EXPLANATION OF THE TABLE OF CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE.

ORDER I. Contains simple substances; at the left hand you find the new name, at the right hand in the same order, the ancient names corresponding to it, as septon base of nitric acid.

In Order II. on the same line, you find this substance as it appears modified by heat, as septous gas.

In Order III. The simples are combined with a small proportion of oxygen, as geseous oxyd of septon.

Order IV. Here it is combined with an additional quantity of oxygen, as septous gas.

Order V. Combined with a greater proportion of oxygen than in the last order, as septic acid gas.

In the VIth Order, it has become an acid, as septous acid.

In Order VII. It has become an acid of the strongest degree, as septic acid.

ORDER I. Simple substances, or such as have not hitherto been decomposed, nor their component principles intimately known.		ORDER II. Simples so modified by caloric as to appear in a permanent æriform, or gaseous state.		ORDER III. Simples combined with a small proportion of oxygen, forming the first degree of oxygination, or oxyds of the first species, which are either grey, brown or black.	
NEW NAME.	*ANCIENT NAME.*	NEW NAME.	ANCIENT NAME.	NEW NAME.	ANCIENT NAME.
Light	Matter of light.				
Caloric	Latent, elementary, matter of heat or fire, igneous fluid.				
Oxygen	The radical or base of oxygen gas, acidifying principle.	Oxygen gas	Vital, empyreal, dephlogisticated, or highly respirable air, air of fire.		
Hydrogen	The radical of hydrogen gas, the base of water. Girtanner thinks this to be the base of marine acid.	Hydrogen gas	Inflammable air. Phlogiston of Kirwan.	Water	Water.
Septon	The radical of septic gas and acid.	Septous gas	Azotic gas, nitrogen gas, phlogisticated or foul air, atmospherical mephitis.	Gaseous oxyd of Septon	Oxyd of azote, or nitrogen.
Sulphur	Brimstone. Flower of sulphur. Base of sulphuric acid.				
Carbon	Pure coal, charcoal, the base of carbonic gas.				
Phosphorus	Kunkell's phosphorus of urine.				
Adamantine Circone	New earths discovered by Klaproth.				
Silix	Flint, silecious earth, vitrifiable earth, quartz.				
Lime	Lime stone, calcareous earth.				
Barytes	Ponderous earth. Heavy spar.				
Magnesia	Base of Epsom salt, an earth.				
Potash	Fixed vegetable alkali, alkali of tartar.				
Soda	Fixed mineral alkali, marine alkali. Natron.				
Ammoniac	Volatile alkali, caustic volatile alkali.	Ammoniacal gas	Alkaline air, or gas. Volatile alkaline air.		
Mercury	Regulus of Mercury. Quick silver.			Black oxyd of Mercury	Æthiops per se.
Manganese	Regulus of Manganese.			Black oxyd of Manganese	Ore of Manganese. Black magnesia. Glass soap. Stone of Perigueux.
Antimony	Regulus of Antimony.			Grey oxyd of Antimony	Torrified ore of Antimony.
Arsenic	Regulus of Arsenic.			Black oxyd of Arsenic	
Cobalt	Regulus of Cobalt.			Grey oxyd of Cobalt	Grey calx of cobalt.
Zinc	Regulus of Zinc.			Grey oxyd of Zinc	Ore of Zinc.
Bismuth	Regulus of Bismuth.			Grey oxyd of bismuth	Ore of bismuth.
Nickel	Regulus of Nickel.			Oxyd of Nickel	Calx of Nickel.
Molybdena	Regulus of Molybdena.			Black oxyd of Molybdena	Ore of Molybdena
Tungsten and Wolfram	Regulus of Tungsten and Wolfram.				
Strontites	A new metal discovered by Dr. Hope.			Black oxyd of Strontites	Ore of Strontites.
Uranite	A new metal discovered by Klaproth.				
Iron	Regulus of Iron.			Black Brown oxyd of iron	Martial Æthiops, finery cinder. Astringent saffron of Mars.
Tin	Regulus of Tin.			Grey oxyd of Tin	Putty of Tin.
Silver	Regulus of Silver.			Grey oxyd of Silver	Calx of Silver.
Lead	Regulus of Lead.			Half vitrified oxyd of lead	Litharge auri.
Copper	Regulus of Copper.			Green oxyd of copper	Rust of copper.
Gold	Regulus of Gold.				
Platina	Regulus of Platina.				

ORDER IV. Simples combined with oxygen, in the second degree of oxygination, yielding oxyds of the second species, yellow or red.		ORDER V. Simples combined with oxygen, in the third degree of oxygination, or oxyds of the third species, which are white or glassy.		ORDER VI. Simples combined with oxygen, in the fourth degree of oxygination; or oxygi-nated oxyds, making acids of the first class that terminate in *ous*, except Muriatic.		ORDER VII. Simples combined with oxygen, forming the fifth degree of oxygioation, yielding acids of the second class, ending in *ic*, as septic, except the oxygenated muriatic acid.	
NEW NAMES.	ANCIENT NAMES.	NEW NAME.	ANCIENT NAME.	NEW NAME.	ANCIENT NAME.	NEW NAME.	ANCIENT NAME.
Muriatic acid gas	Marine acid air.	Oxyg. muriatic acid gas	Dephlogist. marine acid air	Muriatic acid	Marine acid, spirit of sea salt.	Oxyginated muriatic acid	Dephlogisticated, super, or hyper, oxygi. marine acid.
Septous gas	Nitrous air.	Septic acid gas	Nitrous acid air.	Septous acid	Nitric acid. Fuming spt. of nitre. Aqua fortis.	Septic acid	Nitric, pale nitric acid.
Sulphurous acid gas	Vitriolic acid air.			Sulphureous acid	Sulphureous acid, weak acid of vitriol.	Sulphuric acid	Oil, or acid of vitriol.
Carbonic acid gas	Fixed air.					Carbonic acid	Cretaceous acid.
				Phosphorous acid	Fuming, or volatile phosphoric acid.	Phosphoric acid	Acid of Phosphorus.
				Septo-Muriatous acid	Base, hydrogen and septon.	Septo-muriatic acid	Aqua Regia.
		Fluoric acid gas	Spathic acid air—Base unknown.			Fluoric acid	Acid of fluor spar.
Yellow oxyd / Red oxyd } of Mercury	Turpith Mineral. / Red precipitate.					Mercuric acid.	
		White or glassy oxyd of Manganese	Calx, or vitreous oxyd of Manganese.			Manganic —	
		White or glassy oxyd of Antimony	Snow, flowers & glass of antimony.			Antimonic —	
		White or glassy oxyd of arsenic	Flowers of arsenic.			Arseniac —	
		Glassy oxyd of cobalt	Azure, smalt.			Cobaltic —	
Oxyd of Zinc	Calamine stone. Fossil cadmia.	Sublimated oxyd of zinc	Philosophic wool. Pompholix. Flowers of zinc.			Zincic —	
Yellow oxyd of bismuth	Calx of bismuth.	White & glassy oxyd of bismuth	Bismuth flowers.			Bismuthic —	
						Nickolic —	
						Molybdic —	
Yellow oxyd of tungsten	Ore of tungsten.	White oxyd of Tungsten	Ore of tungsten.			Tungstic —	
Yellow oxyd / Red oxyd } of Iron	Ochre. / Colcothar.					Uranitic —	
						Ferric —	
		Sublimated oxyd of tin	Flowers of tin.			Stannic —	
						Argentic —	
Yellow oxyd / Red oxyd } of lead	Massicot. / Minium, red lead.	White oxyd of lead	White lead, cerusc.			Plumbic —	
Blue oxyd of copper	Ore of copper.					Cupric —	
Purple oxyd of gold	Purple of Cassius.					Auric —	
						Platinic —	

☞ These acids have been lately discovered.

The following acids have compound bases.

Base or Radical.	Name.	From what obtained.
Carbon and Hydrogen.	Oxalic	Sorrel. Sugar.
	Tartarus	Tartar.
	Pyrotartarus	Tartar.
	Citric	Lemons.
	Malic	Apples.
	Pyrolignus	Wood.
	Pyromucus	Mucus.
	Acetous	Vinegar.
	Acetic	Vinegar.
Unknown—	Boracic	Borax.

Base or Radical.	Name.	From what obtained.
Hydrogen, Carbon and some other substances. Septon in the Prussic.	Gallic	Nutgalls.
	Prussic	Prussian blue.
	Benzoic	Gum Benjamin.
	Succinic	Sal. Succini.
	Camphoric	Gum Camphor.
	Lactic	Milk.
	Saccholactic	Sugar of Milk.
Carbon, Hydrogen, Phosphorus and Septon.	Bombic	Silk-worm.
	Formic	Ants.
	Sebacic	Fat.
	Lithic	Urine.

ORDER VIII. *Combinations of oxyds with various substances.*

New Name.	Ancient Name.
Red septuret of mercury	Red precipitate by the (septic acid.
White septuret of bismuth	Majestrey of bismuth.
Sulphuret of hydrogen	Hepatic air.
——— — potash	Liver of sulphur.
——— — soda	Liver of sulphur.
——— — ammoniac	Liver of sulphur, (smoaking liq. Boyle.
——— — Barytes	Terra-ponderosa.
Black sulphuret of mercury	Æthiops mineral.
Red ——— — ———	Cinnabar.
Grey ——— — antimony	Silver or grey calx of (antimony.
Red ——— — ———	Kermes mineral.
Yellow ——— — ———	Golden sulphur of an- (timony.
Vitreous ——— — ———	Glass of antimony.
Semi-vitreous ——— — —	Saffron of metals.
Brown-vitreous ——— — —	Rubine of antimony.

New Name.	Ancient Name.
Yellow sulphuret of arsenic	Orpiment.
Red ——— — ———	Realgar. Red arsenic.
Sulphuret of zinc, 8 species	Ores of zinc. Blende.
Grey sulphuret of bismuth	Ore of bismuth.
——— -- Nickel	Ore of Nickel.
——— - Molybdena	Ore. Potelot.
——— - Iron	Pyrites.
— - silver, several species	Ores of silver.
— - leads, everal species	Galena, &c.
— - coppers, everal species	Copper ore.
Carburet of hydrogen	Heavy inflamm[able] (air. Hydrocarb[uret]
Corburet of iron	Plumbago. Black [lead]
Phosphuret of hydrogen	Phosphorated hyd[rogen]
——— -- iron	Syderite.
Alkaline oxyd of antimony	Rotrou's solvent.
Muriated oxyd of ———	Powder of algorath.
Potashed oxyd of arsenic	Liver of arsenic.
Grey oxyd of cobalt with silex	Zafire.
Ammoniacal oxyd of copper	Æs veneris.

ORDER IX. Salifiable bases combined with acids of the first class, making secondary or neutral salts, which have their termination in *ite*, except muriates, ranked in the order of affinity.

NEW NAME.	ANCIENT NAME.
Muri*ate*	Salt formed by the combination of the muriatic acid, with a salifiable base.*
Muriate of potash	Febrifuge salt of Sylvius.
—— of soda	Sea salt.
—— of lime	Oil of lime.
—— of ammoniac	Sal Ammoniac.
—— of lead	Horney lead.
—— of tin	Liquor of Libavius.
—— of mercury	Sweet mercury. Calomel. (Aquila Alba.
—— of silver	Luna cornea.
Sept*ite*	Salts formed by the combination of septous acid, with salifiable bases. Thefe were unknown to the older Chemifts.
Sulph*ite*	Salt formed by the sulphureous acid, &c.
Sulphite of potash	Stahl's sulphureous salt.

ANCIENT NAME.	NEW NAME.
Tartr*ite*	Salt formed by the tartarous (acid, &c.
Tartrite, acidulous, (of potash	Tartar. Cryftals or cream of (tartar.
Tartrite, antimonial, (of potash	Stibiated, antimonial, or (emetic tartar.
Pyrotartr*ite*	Salts formed by the Pyrotartarus, pyrolignus, and pyromucus acids, &c.
Pyrolign*ite*	
Pyromuc*ite*	
Acet*ite*	Salt formed by the combination of the acetous acid, (with a salifiable base.
Acetite of potash	Regenerated tartar.
—— — lime	Coral. Crabs-eyes.
—— — ammoniac	Spirit of Mindererus.
—— — lead	Sugar and salt of lead.
—— — copper	Verdigris.
—— — mercury	Keyser's antivenereal pill.

* We fhall omit fuch falts as were unknown to former Chemifts ; having this in recollection, that their name is always made up of that of the acid and falifiable base.

ORDER X. Salifiable bases combined with acids of the second class, making secondary or neutral salts, which have their termination in *ate*, ranked in the order of affinity.

NEW NAME.	ANCIENT NAME.
Oxyginated muri*ate*	Salt formed by the combination of the oxyginated (muriatic acid, with a salifiable base.
Sept*ate*	Salt formed by the combination of the septic acid (with a salifiable base.

NEW NAME.	ANCIENT NAME.
Septate of potash	Saltpetre. Nitrate or nitre (of potash.
—— — soda	Cubic. Rhomboidal nitre.
—— — lime	Calcareous nitre.
—— — magnesia	Nitrated magnesia.
—— — iron	Nitre of iron.
—— — mercury	Mercurial nitre.
—— — silver	Lunar coftic or cryftals. Infernal ftone.

NEW NAME.	ANCIENT NAME.
Sulph*ate*	Salt formed by the combination of the sulphuric acid with a salifiable base.
Sulphate of Barytes	Ponderous spar. Bologna (ſtone.
——— — potash	Vitriolated tartar. Sal de (duobus. Polychreſt.
——— — soda	Glauber's salt.
——— — lime	Gypsum. Selenite. Plaſter (ſtone, or Paris.
——— — magnesia	Epsom salt.
——— — ammoniac	Ammoniacal vitriol. Secret (amm. salt of Glauber.
——— — zinc	White vitriol or copperas.
——— — iron	Martial vitriol, green cop- (peras.
——— — copper	Blue, Roman and Cyprian (vitriol.
——— — argile	Alum.
Carbon*ate*	Salt formed by the combination of the carbonic (acid with a salifiable base.
Carbonate of potash	Cretaceous, fixed salt or (aerated tartar.
——— — soda	Aerated mineral alkali.— (Cretaceous soda.
——— — ammoniac	Concrete volatile alkali.
——— — lime	Calcareous earths, &c. &c.
Phosph*ate*	Salt formed by the combination of the phosphoric (acid, with a salifiable base.
Phosphate of lime	Earth of bones. Calcareous (phosphate.
——— — soda	Native or fusible salt of (urine.
——— — mercury	Rose precipitate of Lemery.
Septo-muri*ate*	The combination of septo- (muriatic acid, with salifiable bases.
Fluate of lime.	Fluor spar.
Bor*ate*	Salt formed by combination of the boracic acid.
Borate of soda	Borax. Tincail. Sedative salt.
Mercur*ate*	Salts formed by the combination of the mercuric acid, &c. with different bases.— These genera of salts have no name in the old Nomenclature.
Mangan*ate*. Antimoni*até*. Arseni*ate*. Cobalt*ate*. Zinc*ate*. Bismuth*ate*. Nikol*ate*. Molybd*ate*. Tungst*até*. Urin*ate*. Ferr*ate*. Stann*ate*. Argent*ate*. Plumb*ate*. Cupr*ate*. Aur*ate*. Platin*ate*.	
Oxal*ate*	Salt formed by the combination of the oxalic acid, with a salifiable base.
Oxalate of potash	Salt of sorrel.
Citr*ate*	Salt formed by the combination of citric acid, with different bases.
Mal*ate*	Salt formed by the combination of malic acid, with different bases.
Gall*ate*	Salt formed by gallic acid, &c.
Prussi*ate*	Salt formed by prussic acid &c.
Prussiate of iron	Prussian blue.
Potashed prussiate of iron	Prussian alkali.
Benz*ate*	Salts formed by the combination of benzoic acid, &c. with salifiable bases.
Succin*ate*. Camphor*ate*. Lact*ate*. Saccholo*ate*. Bomb*ate*. Form*ate*. Seb*ate*. Lith*ate*.	